



The Classical Numismatic **REVIEW**

VOLUME XXIV • FALL / WINTER 1999 Lancaster Pennsylvania, London England

CNG

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

The Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XXIV



To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of Classical Numismatic Group. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to CNG - London. As this issue of the Review is being distributed to our active mailing list as well as our new customers, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.

Since 1976, we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of our firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to offer the books and supplies that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. The home of Classical Numismatic Group is a one-time farmhouse, built in the mid 1850's. During its 140 years, this rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery. Now, we have every bit of space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our numismatic staff includes six specialists (Barry, John, David, Jeff, Eric and Victor) who have over 125 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations in Lancaster are handled by Cathy, Karen, Carol, and Dawn. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month, we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and the occasional Review a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, joined us in 1995 as our west coast representative.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd. in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of CNG - London (Seaby Coins). The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Catherine and Tina in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient and the Continent.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the Review. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage. Take a few minutes to browse our offering on the internet at www.historicalcoins.com. This list is only a small selection of the items in inventory.

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The Classical Numismatic Review is published periodically by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608-0479 USA. Telephone 717-390-9194; Fax 717-390-9978. Subscriptions and orders may be directed to the Lancaster or London offices. Subscription rates to all CNG publications are \$75 per year for addresses in North America, and \$100/£60 to all other addresses. In addition to the Review, CNG publications include approximately four auction catalogues per year. Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. is a United States limited company. CNG-London (Seaby Coins) is a division of Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. United Kingdom Registration No. FC18173, Branch NO. BR2639. Copyright © 1999 by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Enlargements



12.



37.



24.



76.



80.



77.

Enlargements



85.



86.



105.



130.



135.



140.

Selections From Our Inventory

GREEK COINAGE



1. **APULIA, Venusia.** Circa 3rd Century BC. Æ Semis (2.33 gm). Head of Hermes right, wearing winged petasos / Winged boot; caduceus to left, VE ligature above. SNG ANS 770. VF, green patina. Extremely Rare! \$595.

2. **LUCANIA, Metapontion.** Circa 500-465 BC. AR Diobol (1.10 gm). Ear of barley, raised, dotted border / Incuse bucranium. Noe I, 264; SNG ANS 260. Toned EF. Rare in this grade! \$795.

Metapontion, also called Metapontum, occupied a strategic location on the instep of the Italian boot. Achaean settlers from mainland Greece first arrived at the site in the mid-seventh century BC, led by an adventurer named Leukippos. The settlers found a plain so fertile it produced a bountiful harvest with little coaxing. In thanks, the city donated a golden sheaf of barley to the temple of Apollo in Delphi, which became part of the shrine's Mystery pageant, perhaps the same ear of barley depicted on the obverse of this unusual raised relief/incuse coin.

3. **Metapontion.** Circa 280-270 BC. AR Nomos (7.88 gm). Head of Demeter left; K behind / META, barley grain, spindle to right. Johnston Class D 1.4 (same dies). EF, lustrous fields with a hint of golden iridescence. \$1,700.



4. **CALABRIA, Brundisium.** Circa 200-89 BC. Æ Semis (8.78 gm). Laureate head of Poseidon right, Nike behind / BRVN, Arion riding dolphin left, holding lyre and Nike. SNG ANS 782. Good VF, nice green patina. \$365.

5. **Tarentum.** Circa 281-209 BC. Æ 15mm (2.09 gm). Cockle shell / Taras, holding kantharos and cornucopiae, riding dolphin to left; B. Vlasto 1825. Good VF, dark green patina. \$225.

6. **BRUTTIUM, Kroton.** Circa 530-450 BC. AR Nomos (7.74 gm). Tripod, stork to left / Incuse of tripod; cabled border. SNG ANS 259ff. Toned, good VF. Nice metal, deep strike. \$595.

Continued on next page.

This coin is one of the unusual relief-incuse issues from the Greek cities of Southern Italy in the late sixth to the early fifth centuries BC. The reasons for the adoption of this unusual fabric are unknown, although they required a remarkable degree of care and technical sophistication to produce. Some have seen in these types the influence of the mathematician/philosopher Pythagoras, who emigrated to Magna Gracia (Kroton and Metapontion in particular) around 530 BC and founded a dualistic system of thought. However, the earliest relief-incuse issues seem to predate his arrival by about 20 years. It has also been suggested the fabric was adopted by several cities to set them apart as a political alliance or league, however, any other evidence for such an alliance is lacking. Adopting this unusual form did, however, sharply limit the area of circulation for these coins, suggesting the underlying reason may have been to keep locally produced silver coins from being exported beyond Southern Italy.



7.



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7. **Locris.** Circa 300 BC. Æ 22mm (12.38 gm). Helmeted head of Athena left, Λ behind / ΑΟΚΡΩΝ, Pegasus flying left. Cf. SNG Munich 1533. Nice VF, light brown patina. Rare! \$395.

8. **SICILY, Akragas.** Circa 338-387 BC. Æ 15mm (3.38 gm). Laureate head of Zeus left / Eagle standing left, clutching hare. Calciati 116. VF, green-brown patina. Rare. \$375.

9. **Himera.** 430-420 BC. Æ Hemilitron (23.79 gm). Facing Gorgon / Six pellets. SNG ANS 177ff; Calciati I pg. 34, 23. Good VF, green patina. \$795.

10. **Syracuse. Time of Dion.** 357-354 BC. Æ 24mm (15.02 gm). ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ, laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios right / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, thunderbolt, eagle to right. Calciati II pg. 170, 72 mv1/1. Good VF, choice green patina. \$695.

MACEDONIAN KINGS



11. **Archelaus I.** 413-399 BC. AR Stater (10.56 gm). Head of Apollo right, wearing taenia / ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ, ridled horse standing right; dotted border, all within incuse. Westermarck pl. VIII, O86/R108; SNG ANS 69. Good VF, unusually broad flan. \$2,200.

Archelaus' innovative reign paved the way for Macedonian glory in the later fourth century BC. He extended the kingdom's frontiers to include several important silver mines, which allowed him to produce a larger denomination silver coin (termed either a stater, a didrachm or a reduced tetradrachm in various sources) than his long-reigning predecessor Perdikkas II. He also built roads and fortresses throughout the kingdom, transferred its capital from Aigai to Pella, and was an evangelist for Greek culture, helping to soften his people's coarse barbarian ways. Unfortunately, he was assassinated after 14 years of rule, plunging Macedon into several decades of turmoil before Philip II was able to resume the kingdom's march toward destiny.



12. AR Obol (0.93 gm). Head of bearded Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Forepart of wolf right, devouring prey; club, AP-X. SNG ANS 73. Good VF, rare denomination. (See enlargement page 3) \$395.

13. Alexander III, the Great. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.22 gm). "Amphipolis" mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; herm left. Price 78; Müller—. EF, nice style and a lifetime issue. \$695.

14. Philip V. 221-179 BC. AR Didrachm (8.31 gm). Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, club within wreath; monograms. Mammoth ZFN 40 (1930), 20. Good VF, nice high-relief portrait. \$1,275.

Philip V was the last great king of Macedon, and might have been greater still had he not run afoul of Rome. He ascended the throne as an ambitious young man, eager to reclaim Macedon's role as a superpower. Toward that end, he concluded a treaty of alliance with the Carthaginian general Hannibal in 215 BC. It seemed a logical move at the time, since Hannibal had Rome on its heels and appeared on the verge of victory in the Second Punic War. Philip attacked the Roman protectorate in Illyria, but the Romans struck back quickly, organizing resistance among their allies and holding Philip's army at bay as they gradually wore Hannibal down. After defeating Carthage in 202 BC, the Romans turned their attention to Philip, whom they regarded as a back-stabber and a threat to their growing Empire. Philip's Macedonian Phalanx met the Roman Legions of T. Quintus Flaminius at Cynoscephalae in 197 BC; Flaminius won a spectacular victory and declared all Greece free of Macedonian control. Beaten, Philip did an abrupt turnaround and became an ally of the Romans, cooperating with them against Antiochos III of Syria and in the process regaining some lost territory. He even became close friends with the great Roman general and statesman Scipio Africanus. Macedon remained saddled with a huge war indemnity to the Romans, however, and Philip was planning another war against them when he died in 179 BC, leaving his kingdom and his war plans to his son Perseus.

15. Under Philip V and Perseus. Circa 185-168 BC. Æ 20mm (6.38 gm). Head of the river-god Strymon right / ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝΩΝ, trident. SNG Copenhagen 1299 var. Nice VF, choice deep green patina. Pleasant style portrait! \$225.



16.



17.



18.



19.



16. **THRACE, Abdera.** 365-345 BC. AR Tetrobol (2.52 gm), Griffin springing left / Laureate head of Apollo right, within square. Cf. May 530 (different reverse inscription). Good VF, light mark on Apollo's cheek. \$265.

17. **Kallatis.** Circa 1st Century AD. Æ 20mm (5.70 gm). Veiled bust of Demeter right / The Dioskouri left. Pick 280. VF, green patina with a few earthen flecks. \$135.

18. **Maroneia.** Circa 386/5-348/7 BC. AR Stater (11.36 gm). Horse running left, with trailing rein / EΠΙΧΟΡΗΓΟ, grape-vine with four bunches within linear square; fly or bee to left. Schönert-Geiss 444 (V17/R29); BMFA 813 (same dies). Good VF. \$1450

19. **Islands off. Thasos.** Circa 525-463 BC. AR Stater (9.68 gm). Nude, ithyphallic satyr carrying nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 1312; SNG Copenhagen 1008. Near EF. Wonderful Archaic style! \$2,750.

THRACIAN KINGS



20.



21.



22.



20. **Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.68 gm). Time of Mithradates VI of Pontus, circa 105-101 BC. Byzantion mint. Head of Deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, holding Nike; BY over throne, trident below. Müller 193; De Callatay group 2a (cf. pl. XXXII, D9-R1a). EF, huge flan! \$495.

21. **Lysimachos.** AR Drachm (4.36 gm). Struck circa 299-296 BC. Kolophon mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to right, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; forepart of a lion and crescent before, pentagram beneath throne. Thompson 127; Price L27; Müller 20. Good VF. \$275.

Ex Sotheby's Zurich (27-28 October 1993), lot 372.

22. **Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. Æ 23mm (7.90 gm). Head right, wearing Phrygian helmet / Trophy. SNG Copenhagen 1164. Nice VF, black patina. \$160.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT GOLD STATER OF PHARNAKES



23. AV

23. **BOSPORUS, Kings of. Pharnakes II.** 63-47 BC. AV Stater (8.14 gm). Struck year 245 (=53/2 BC). Pantikapaion mint. Diademed head of Pharnakes II right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding laurel branch over tripod and resting left arm on lyre; to right ΕΜΣ (year 245 of the Pontic Era = 53/2 BC), X• below. Golenko & Karyszkowski, "The Gold Coinage of King Pharnaces of Bosporos," NC (1972), page 35, 6 (same dies). Choice EF. Very Rare. \$24,500
(See enlargement on front cover)

At the time of Golenko and Karyszkowski's publication of the corpus of known pieces of Pharnakes, there were 15 known specimens. A very few specimens have come to light in the last few years, bringing the known population of these very rare pieces to around 22, of which around 10 are in museums. The Hunt specimen sold in 1990 for \$29,700 (Sotheby's, The Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection of Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, June 19th, 1990, lot 115).

Pharnakes II was the son of Mithradates VI of Pontus, one of Rome's fiercest enemies. He was given the Bosporan Kingdom by Pompey the Great as a reward for betraying his father. Little is known of his 16-year reign except for its ending. During the Civil war between Pompey and Julius Caesar, Pharnakes tried to recapture his father's former territories in Pontus. He won a victory over Caesar's general. Domitius Calvinus, and ordered Romans in the region castrated or put to the sword. Stirring himself from his idyll with Cleopatra in Egypt, Caesar launched a rapid five day war against Pharnakes in 47 BC. The armies met at the battle of Zela. Pharnakes got some shock value by ordering his scythed chariots to attack uphill. But after a tough four-hour fight, Caesar emerged completely victorious, prompting him to report back to the Senate with the now famous dictum, "Veni, Vidi, Vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered).



24.



25.



24. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 344-321 BC. AR Didrachm (12.16 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa, facing slightly left / Λ API- Σ AION, horse prancing right. SNG Copenhagen 119; SNG Lockett 1571. Near EF. Finest style. Rare. (See enlargement page 3) \$2,750.

The creator of this lovely series was obviously paying homage to the beautiful facing head of Artemis-Arethusa created by the die engraver Kimon on a tetradrachm of Syracuse about 50 years before.

25. Larissa. Circa 395-344 BC. AR Drachm (6.09 gm). Head of nymph Larissa, facing slightly left / Horse right, about to roll. Herrmann pl. V, 5; SNG Copenhagen 121. Toned, near EF. Pleasing style. \$595.



26.



27.



26. ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.13 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right, helmet ornamented with vine scroll and laurel leaves / $\text{A}\Theta\text{E}$, owl standing right right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent above. SNG Copenhagen 31. Good VF, a pleasing example of the classic owl. \$695.

27. Athens. Circa 131/130 BC. AR New Style Tetradrachm (16.89 gm). Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right on amphora; elephant to right, I on amphora, ΣN below; magistrates $\text{ANTIO}\epsilon\text{OY}$, $\text{KAPAIO}\epsilon\text{O}\Sigma$, MENAN ; all within wreath. Thompson 400f (same dies). EF, choice metal, detailed strike. \$895.

IMPORTANT ISSUE OF THE ROMAN IMPERATOR SULLA.



28



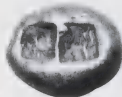
28. Athens. Under Sulla. Circa 86-84 BC. AR New Style Tetradrachm (15.88 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / Eagle standing right on amphora, monograms to left and right; all within wreath. Thompson 1321a (same obverse die); SNG Copenhagen 292. Near EF, very rare. \$1,600.



29.



30.



29. IONIA, Ephesos. Circa 387-295 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.23 gm). Bee with straight wings, seen from above / Forepart of stag right, looking back at palm tree to left, magistrate ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑΔΩΡ(ΟΣ) to right. BMC *Ionia* — (cf. pg. 52, 32-52); Head —; SNG Copenhagen —; SNG von Aulock —. Good VF, well-centered, attractive old cabinet toning with some iridescence. \$1,200.

The “Bee” coinage of Ephesos filled much the same role in the fourth century BC in Asia Minor as the Athenian “owls” had the century previous on the Greek mainland, as a trade coinage widely accepted beyond the issuing city. Like the owl, the types remained unchanged for more than a century. Bee terminology and symbolism permeated Ephesian society; the all-important Temple of Artemis Ephesia, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was organized along the lines of a beehive, with the high priest known as the “Queen Bee.”

Oddly, this important coinage has not been subjected to the same level of intensive study as other Greek series. Only now is the extensive series of magistrates’ names recorded in successive years being catalogued and researched. The magistrate named on this piece, Artemiadoros, is unrecorded in the major reference works.

30. LYDIAN KINGDOM. Time of Kroisos. Circa 561-546 BC. AR Stater “Double Siglos” (10.43gm). Confronted lion and bull / Rectangular incuse punch in two square compartments. SNG Copenhagen 455. Toned VF, bold strike, metal a trifle grainy. \$1,750.

The Lydian king Kroisos (Croesus), legendary for his wealth, is credited with introducing the first bimetallic coinage, refining the natural electrum previously used for coins into gold and silver, and establishing ratios of exchange between them. The fabulous wealth of his kingdom made the expanding Persian Empire eye it hungrily. Kroisos pondered going to war against the Persians, and sought advice from the Oracle of Delphi. Quoth the Oracle: “O King, if you go to war, you will destroy a great kingdom.” Emboldened, Kroisos marched against the Persians and did indeed destroy a kingdom. His own.



31.



33.



31. CARIA, Islands off. Lindos, on Rhodes. Circa 515-485 BC. AR Stater (13.47 gm). Lion’s head right with gaping jaws / Square incuse divided by horizontal band. Rosen 651 (this coin); Cahn grps. A-B. Toned VF, test cut. Extremely Rare. \$1,575.

According to Cahn, there are approximately only 41 specimens of this very rare series known (see H.A. Cahn, *Die Archaischen Silberstatere von Lindos, Charites, Festchrift für E. Langlotz*, 1957).

33. Rhodes. Circa 40 BC-25 AD. AR Drachm (4.13 gm). Radiate head of Helios facing / Open rose seen from above; petasos and caduceus, magistrate ΚΡΙΤΟΚΛΗΣ. SNG Helsinki 742. Toned EF, nice metal. \$595.



36.

37.



38.

36. LYCIAN DYNASTS. Uncertain Ruler. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Stater (9.43 gm). Forepart of boar left; K-X(?) on flank / Irregular incuse punch with interior granulations. Babelon, *Traité* II/1, 792. EF, exceptional naturalistic boar! (See enlargement on back cover)

\$2,500.

37. CILICIA, Nagidos. Circa 420-400 BC. AR Obol (0.82 gm). Head of Aphrodite left / ΝΑΓΙ, bearded head of Dionysos left. Cf. SNG Levante 3 (heads right). Good VF. (See enlargement page 3)

\$225.

38. Soloi-Pompeiopolis. Circa 425-400 BC. AR Stater (10.59 gm). Amazon left, holding bow; satyr head facing to right / Grape-cluster, fly to right; all within incuse square. Cf. SNG Levante 40; cf. SNG France 132. Toned EF, weak obverse strike. Very rare!

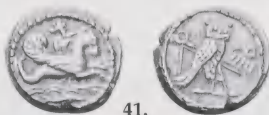
\$3,300.



39.



40.



41.

39. PHOENICIA, Arados. Circa 174-110 BC. AR Drachm (4.13 gm). Bee with straight wings, T-B on either side / Stag standing before palm tree, [AP]ΑΔΙΩΝ. BMC *Phoenicia* pg. 20, 150. EF, sharp strike.

\$395.

40. Tyre. Circa 430 BC. AR Dishekel (13.55 gm). Dolphin leaping over waves; murex below / Owl with crook and flail, in outline; all within incuse square. Kraay, ACGC 1048. Toned, good VF. Very rare early coinage of Tyre.

\$2,500.

41. Tyre. Year 35 (297/6 BC). AR Didrachm (8.33 gm). Melqarth riding right on hippocamp, dolphin below / Owl standing right, crook and flail over left shoulder; date in right field. BMC *Phoenicia*, pg. 232, 40. Toned, good VF, nicely centered and well struck for this issue.

\$495.

EGYPTIAN KINGDOM



42.



43.



42. Ptolemy I, as Satrap. 323-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.68 gm). Struck circa 310-305 BC. Head of Alexander the Great right, wearing elephant's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos walking right, holding spear and shield; monogram, helmet and eagle in field. Svoronos 162; SNG Copenhagen 29. Toned, good VF. \$895.

43. Ptolemy I. 323-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.29 gm). Struck 305-283 BC. Diademed bust of Ptolemy; tiny Δ behind ear / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt; P monogram. Svoronos 255; SNG Copenhagen 70. Toned, good VF. Signed by the "Delta" die engraver! \$895.

PARTHIAN KINGDOM



44.



45.



46.



44. Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm (4.07 gm). Rhagae mint. Diademed bust left / Archer enthroned right, holding bow. Sellwood 27.1; Shore 85. EF, deep strike. \$225.

45. Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm (4.17 gm). Ekbatana mint. Bust left, wearing tiara with central star / Archer seated right, holding bow. Sellwood 28.2; Shore 96. EF, sharp strike. \$225.

46. Vologases I. 51-78 AD. AR Tetradrachm (14.28 gm). Seleukeia mint. Diademed bust left / King receiving wreath from Tyche. Sellwood 68.4-8; Shore 370 var. Good VF.

\$225.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN



47.

47. **Anonymous.** 217-215 BC. Æ Triens (57.96 gm). Female head right, wearing diadem; •••• behind / Hercules fighting centaur, •••• before. Crawford 39/1; Sydenham 93; BMCRR (Romano-Campanian) 113. VF, brown patina. Rare. \$2,200.



48.



50.



51.



52.

48. **M. Furius L.f. Philus.** 119 BC. AR Denarius (3.82 gm). Laureate head of Janus, M. FOVRI. L. F. around / Roma standing left erecting trophy, Gallic arms around; ROMA right, PHLI in exergue. Crawford 281/1; Sydenham 529; BMCRR (Italy) 555; Furia 18. Nice VF. \$135.

50. **M. Sergius Silus.** 116-115 BC. AR Denarius (3.79 gm). Helmeted head of Roma right (larger head) / Horseman galloping left, holding head of a barbarian. Crawford 286/1; Sydenham 544; Sergia 1. VF. \$95.

The reverse alludes to the exploits of the moneyer's grandfather, also named M. Sergius Silus, during the Second Punic War. The elder Silus lost his right arm and received 23 wounds in combat, but continued fighting. Later, he fashioned himself a right arm of iron.

51. **C. Vibius C.f. Pansa.** 90 BC. Æ As (11.40 gm). Laureate head of Janus; I above / Three prows right; [ROMA] above. Crawford 342/7e; Sydenham 690b; BMCRR 2319. Good VF, dark brown patina. \$295.

52. **L. Manlius Torquatus.** 82 BC. AR Denarius (3.81 gm). L MANLI PRO Q, helmeted head of Roma right / [S]ULLA IMP, Sulla in triumphal quadriga right, crowned by Victory flying above. Crawford 367/5; Sydenham 757; Manlia 4. Toned EF. \$395.



53.



54.

53. **C. Hosidius C.f. Geta.** 64 BC. AR Denarius (4.01 gm). GETA III VIR, diademed bust of Diana right / C. HOSIDI C.F., wild boar of Calydon running right, spear in side, dog below. Crawford 407/2; Sydenham 903; Hosidia 1. Attractively toned EF. \$295.

54. **M. Aemilius Scaurus and Pub. Plautius Hypsaeus.** 58 BC. AR Denarius (3.96 gm). M SCAVR AED CVR EX SC, Nabatean king Aretas kneeling before camel; REX ARETAS in exergue / P. HVPSAE AED CVR CAPTV C HVPSAE COS PREIVE, Jupiter in quadriga, scorpion to left. Crawford 422/1b; Sydenham 913; Aemilia 8. Toned, good VF. \$265.

ROMAN IMPERIAL



55.



56.



57.



55. **Augustus.** 27 BC-14 AD. AR Denarius (3.69 gm). Struck 19-18 BC. Lugdunum mint. DIVI F AVGVSTVS, bare head right / IMP X, bull charging right, head lowered. RIC I 167a; RSC 137. Good VF, well-centered on a broad flan. \$695.

56. **Nero.** 54-68 AD. Æ Sestertius (24.58 gm). Struck 64 AD. Rome mint. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TRP IMP PP, laureate head right wearing aegis / ROMA S-C, Roma seated left holding Victory. RIC I 275; BMCRE 180; WCN 137. Good VF/VF, light reverse porosity. *Continued on next page.* \$1,200.

57. Galba. 68-69 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.41 gm). Struck circa December 68 AD. SER SVLPI GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG PM TRP, laureate and draped bust left / HONOS TE (sic) VIRTVS, Honos standing right, holding sceptre and cornucopiae, facing Virtus who is standing left and holding parazonium and spear. RIC I 478 note (this coin mentioned); BMCRE 257 var. (ET); BN 240 (same dies); Kraay, ACG, 355b (A119/P195 — this coin); Cohen 90. VF, green and brown patina. Very Rare! \$975.

Ex V.J.E. Ryan Collection (Glendining's, 2 April 1952), lot 2313; M.L. Vierordt Collection (J.Schulman, 5 March 1923), lot 925.

A very rare variety with the misspelling on the reverse (TE instead of ET). Only two specimens listed by RIC and Kraay, this coin and the specimen in the BN. An interesting note: This reverse die was later used by Vitellius, despite the evident "typo"!



58. Vitellius. April-December 69 AD. AR Denarius (3.30 gm). A VITELLIVS [GERMA]NICVS IMP, bare head right / IVPPITER VICTOR, Jupiter seated left, holding Victory. RIC I —; RSC 45. VF, a few scratches, lightly abraded surfaces. Good portrait of this notorious glutton. \$495.

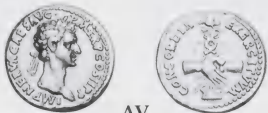
59. Vitellius. April-December 69 AD. Æ As (12.20 gm). Tarraco mint. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN, laureate head left / LIBERTAS RESTITVTA SC, Libertas standing left, holding pileus (liberty cap). RIC I 43, BMCRE 105. Good VF/VF, black patina. \$895.

60. Vespasian. 69-79 AD. AV Aureus (7.33 gm). Lugdunum mint. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P, laureate head right / COS III FORT RED, Fortuna standing left, holding globe and caduceus. RIC II 281; Cohen 97. Nice EF. \$7,500.

61. Divus Vespasian. 69-79 AD. AR Denarius (3.36 gm). Struck 80/1 AD. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head right / Shield inscribed S C supported by two capricorns. RIC II 63 (Titus); BMCRE 129 (Titus); RSC 497. EF. \$495.

62. **Titus.** 79-81 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.36 gm). Struck 80/1 AD. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head left / FELICIT PVBLC, S-C across field, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding long sceptre and cornucopiae. RIC II 89; Cohen 74. VF, dark green patina. \$895.

SELDOM OFFERED NERVA AUREUS



AV

64. **Nerva.** 96-98 AD. AV Aureus (7.55 gm). Struck late 96 AD. Rome mint. IMP NERVA CAES AVG PMTRP COS II PP, laureate head right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands over Aquila set on prow. RIC II 3; BMCRE 7; Cohen 24. Good VF, light die break in field before face. Rare! \$9,750.

M. Cocceius Nerva was born in the Umbrian hill town of Narnia about 30 AD. He became a distinguished lawyer and was a close friend of the Emperor Nero who appears to have admired his poetry. Fortunately, this connection did not have a detrimental effect on his future career and he held two consulships under the Flavian Emperors — as the colleague of Vespasian in 71 and of Domitian in 90. It appears likely that he was implicated in the plot which led to Domitian's assassination on 18 September 96, as he was immediately elevated to the vacant throne. Despite the brevity of his reign Nerva's coinage is full of interest and many of the types, especially on the sestertii, commemorate the ambitious program of reforms which he undertook. Much of the precious metal coinage, on the other hand, is devoted to appeals for military loyalty. This rare aureus depicts a legionary Aquila, or eagle, set atop a ship's prow, and the legend exhorts CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM—"harmony among the armies." The military never fully acquiesced to Nerva's mild civilian government until he chose the respected general M. Ulpius Trajanus as his intended successor.



65.



66.



65. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.88 gm). Struck 103-111 AD. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP, laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S-C, Annona standing left, holding grain ears and cornucopiae; modius left, prow behind. RIC II 492; BMCRE 782; Cohen 469. Good VF, dark green patina. \$1,400.

Ex V.J.E. Ryan Collection (Glendining's, 2 April 1952), lot 2437.

66. **Hadrian.** 117-138 AD. Æ As (11.64 gm). Struck 125-128 AD. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / COS III S-C, Salus standing right, feeding serpent held in arms. RIC II 669; Cohen 369. Near EF, glossy dark green patina. *Continued on next page.* \$595.

A fine portrait of this brilliant, globe-wandering Emperor. The simplicity of Hadrian's coinage is evident here, a reaction against the grandiose titles and crowded legends of his predecessor, Trajan. Hadrian simply styles himself as HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, modeling himself on the first Roman Emperor.



67.



AV 68.



69.



67. Aelius Caesar. 136-138 AD. Æ Sestertius (24.33 gm). Struck 137 AD. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare-headed and draped bust right / TR POT COS II, S-C across field, Spes walking left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC II 1055 (Hadrian); BMCRE 1917 (Hadrian); Cohen 58. Good VF, dark brown patina with tan highlights. Two scratches through patina on reverse, otherwise problem-free and attractive. \$2,200.

Lucius Ceionius Commodus, a sleek Senator from a distinguished Roman family, was plucked from obscurity by Hadrian in 136 and named as his chosen successor, with the adoptive name Lucius Aelius Caesar. The adoption was marked by the appropriate games and ceremonies, but it soon became evident the young heir was consumptive, leading Hadrian to remark that he'd blown several million sesterces to no purpose. A stint as governor of Pannonia did Aelius no good, the wet, frigid climate worsening his condition. In January 138, Aelius died. Knowing his time was short, Hadrian adopted a middle-aged Senator, Antoninus Pius, as his successor, and in turn made Antoninus adopt Aelius Caesar's son Lucius Verus and another distant kinsman, young Annius Verus (later famous as the "philosopher emperor" Marcus Aurelius) as his eventual successors. This Aelius Caesar's son eventually won the throne he never attained himself.

68. Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. AV Aureus (7.29 gm). Struck 151/2 AD. IMP CAES T AEL HADR AN-TONINVS AVG PIVS PP, laureate head right / PAX TR POT XV COS IIII, Pax standing left, holding branch, scepter. RIC III 216c; BMCRE 746; cf. Cohen 584. Good EF, a hint of reddish toning, some luster in fields, wonderful high-relief portrait. \$4,950.

A beautiful aureus of this nearly saintly ruler, whose reign witnessed the apogee of the Pax Romana and seeming universal harmony. Pax, seen on the reverse of this piece, is a perfect embodiment of the spirit of this Antonine age.

69. Antoninus Pius. Æ As (15.81 gm). Struck 148/9 AD. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate head right / MVNIFICENTIA. AVG, COS IIII SC, elephant walking right. RIC III 862a; BMCRE 1841; Cohen 565. VF, dark brown patina. \$595.

This exceptional copper as is dated by the years of Antoninus' tribunician power (TR P XII) to the 12-month period beginning 10 December 148 AD. The reverse depicts an elephant, clad in some kind of ornamental covering, accompanied by an inscription proclaiming the emperor's liberality (Munificentia Augusti). The reference is to the staging of wild beast shows in the arena of the Amphitheatrum Flavium, better known today as the Colosseum, on the occasion of the celebration of Rome's 900th anniversary in 147-148 AD.



70.



72.



71.



70. Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius. Died 141 AD. Æ Sestertius (28.04 gm). DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right / AVGVSTA SC, Ceres standing left, holding corn ears, torch. RIC III (Antoninus) 1116; Cohen 79, 81. Near EF, green patina. \$595.

Later Roman historians chided Faustina Senior for an allegedly frivolous nature, in contrast with the grave dignity of her husband Antoninus. However, it was common practice for Roman historians to ennoble great men by deriding the character of their wives. Antoninus, in any case, seems to have greatly loved and sincerely mourned his wife, whom he deified after her death in 141 AD, and honored her with the most extensive coinage yet seen for a Roman Empress.

71. Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar. 143/4 AD. AR Denarius (3.24 gm). AVRELIVS CAE-SAR AVG PII F, bare head right / COS II, Honos standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae. RIC III 429a (Antoninus Pius); RSC 110. Good VF, pleasing portrait and metal. \$175.

72. Marcus Aurelius, as Augustus. 161-180 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.92 gm). Struck 162-163 AD. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG PM, laureate head right / SALVTI AVGVSTOR TRP XVII SC COS III, Salus standing left, feeding serpent arising from altar. RIC III 843; BMCRE 1038; Cohen 564. EF/Good VF, choice green patina. High-relief portrait. \$3,950.



73.



74.



73. Lucius Verus. 161-169 AD. AR Denarius (3.37 gm). Struck 162/3 AD. IMP L VERVVS AVG, bare head right / PROV DEOR TR P III COS II, Providentia standing left, holding globe and cornucopiae. RIC III 491; BMCRE 229; RSC 156. Superb EF. \$395

74. Lucius Verus. Æ As (12.44 gm). Struck 164 AD. L VERVVS AVG ARMENIACVS, bare head right / TRP III IMP II COS II ARMEN SC, Armenia seated left; shields, trophy and standard around. RIC III 1364 (Aurelius); BMCRE 1135 (Aurelius); Cohen 9. VF, brown patina. Rare! (See enlargement on back cover) *Continues on next page.* \$795.

This issue celebrates Verus' victory in Armenia, circa 163-164 AD, in which he won the title Armeniacus. The

Armenian campaign preceded the Roman invasion of Parthia, which had precipitated the war by installing a hostile regime in Armenia and attacking Roman possessions in the East. The Roman campaign was successful, but returning soldiers brought back a virulent plague which ravaged the Empire for many years to come.



75.



76.



77.



78.



75. Clodius Albinus, as Caesar. 193-195 AD. Æ Sestertius (19.27 gm). Struck 194 AD. P CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head right / MINERVA PACIF COS II SC, Minerva standing left, holding branch. RIC IV 54a; Cohen 49. VF, brown patina, good portrait. \$1,200.

76. Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. Æ As (9.91 gm). Struck 211 AD. SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / VICT BRIT P M TR P XIX COS III P P, [S]-C across field, Victory standing right, holding standard; captive seated at her feet on either side. RIC IV 812a; Hill 1211; Foss 90. Good VF, green patina. (See enlargement page 6) \$1,200.

The reverse of this coin alludes to the Severan campaign in Britain, circa 208-211 AD. The aim seems to have been to extend Roman control over the unconquered region north of Hadrian's Wall, today's Scotland. Though the Romans overran the lowlands, the Picts simply melted into the mountains and forests to conduct a long-running guerrilla war. His infirmities worsened by the climate, Septimius Severus died at York in 211 AD; his sons Caracalla and Geta simply "declared victory and went home," leaving Scotland unconquered. The campaign does seem to have somewhat pacified the northlands, however—no serious attacks on the Roman-controlled provinces south of Hadrian's Wall are recorded for more than a century and a half.

77. Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus. AR Denarius (3.23 gm). Struck 211 AD. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust right, hair down neck / PVDICITIA, Pudicitia seated left, holding scepter. RIC IV 385; BMCRE 19; Hill 1298; RSC 172a. FDC, lustrous, with a lovely portrait and golden cast. (See enlargement page 3) \$275.

78. Caracalla. 198-217 AD. Æ Sestertius (26.53 gm). Struck 211 AD. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / FORT RED P M TR P XIII COS III P P, S C in exergue, Fortuna seated left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; wheel beneath chair. RIC IV 479b; Cohen 85. VF, green patina. \$795.



79.



80.



79. Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus. Æ Sestertius (21.63 gm). Struck 218-222 AD. IVLIA MAESA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / PIETAS AVG, S-C across field, Pietas standing left by lighted altar, holding perfume box in left hand. RIC IV 414 (Elagabalus); Cohen 31. Nice VF, green patina. Scarce. \$975.

The first "Female Caesar," Julia Maesa cooked up the plot that returned the Severan dynasty to power and ran the affairs of the Empire for nearly a decade with remarkable skill. Maesa grew up as the younger sister of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus and a highly influential Empress in her own right. The Severan dynasty fell with the murder of Caracalla in 217 by the usurper Macrinus. When Macrinus executed her sister, Maesa began plotting revenge from her home city of Emesa in the Syrian desert. She chose her 13-year-old grandson Varius Avitus, a priest and exotic dancer in the cult of Elagabal, as the figurehead for the revolt, based on his resemblance to Caracalla, who had been popular with the soldiers. Spreading her considerable wealth around, she induced the local garrison to support her. The rebels defeated Macrinus, who had the whole weight of the Roman state behind him, with miraculous ease. Once installed as Empress, she tried with diminishing success to rein in the excesses of Avitus, now called Elagabalus, who went on a self-indulgent spree which alienated the Roman populace. When his position became insupportable, Maesa coolly engineered his murder and replacement by her other, more docile grandson Severus Alexander. She died fairly early in Alexander's reign, leaving her daughter Julia Mamaea to continue in the "iron lady" role she pioneered.

VERY RARE SHORT-LIVED EMPEROR

80. Gordian II. March-April 238 AD. AR Denarius (3.39 gm). IMP M ANT GORDIANVS PF AVG, laureate, draped bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath, palm. RIC IV 2; BMCRE 28; RSC 12. Superb EF, very rare in this grade! (See enlargement page 3) \$4,500.

In 238 AD, the Roman Empire groaned under the tyranny of Maximinus I Thrax, a hulking usurper who relentlessly squeezed the upper classes. In March of that year, a group of North African nobles rebelled and murdered the procurator who had been sent to enforce the Emperor's harsh exactions. Realizing their only hope lay in somehow deposing Maximinus, they turned to the governor of Africa, Marcus Antonius Gordianus, an 80-year old Senator with a distinguished career and vast wealth at his disposal. A holdover from an earlier, calmer age, Gordian was a fairly typical Roman aristocrat with a literary and philosophical bent. At first refusing their pleas, Gordian accepted the purple on March 19th. He immediately appointed his son of the same name as his co-ruler; the younger Gordian set about collecting an army to make their usurpation stick. Messages were sent from Carthage to the Roman Senate, which eagerly approved the Gordians' elevation and declared Maximinus, who was campaigning in Germany, a public enemy. Coins were struck with their names and effigies; the Gordians' program, which proclaimed a return to constitutional rule, was widely published. Meanwhile, back in Africa, events took a disastrous turn. The governor of neighboring Numidia backed Maximinus and marched against the Gordians with a well-trained army. Gordian II marched out of Carthage to meet them with a hastily assembled rabble, which was easily dispersed. Gordian II died on the battlefield; his father hung himself either just before or after the battle. Their joint reign had lasted all of 22 days, a record for brevity. The coin above right is a silver denarius bearing the bust of Gordian II in fine style, remarkable considering the haste with which the dies must have been prepared. The reverse bears the image of Victory, something which the brief reign of the Gordians never experienced.



81.



83.



81. Philip I, the Arab. 244-249 AD. AR Antoninianus (3.66 gm). Struck 244/5 AD. IMP C M IVL PHILIPPVS PF AVG PM, radiate bust right / PAX FVNDATA CVM PERSIS, Pax standing left, raising branch, holding transverse scepter. RIC IV 69; RSC 113. Nice VF.

\$165.

This type celebrates the “fundamental peace with Persia” hastily patched together by Philip after he usurped the throne from Gordian III. The treaty abandoned all of the territory gained during the Gordian’s successful Eastern campaign and paid the Persians a substantial war indemnity, but it enabled Philip to disengage his army and return to Rome to establish firm control of the state.

83. Quintillus. 270 AD. Antoninianus (3.33 gm). Mediolanum mint. IMP QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate and draped bust right / FIDES MILIT, Fides standing facing, holding standard in either hand; S. RIC V pt. 1, 52. Near EF.

\$165.

The brother of Claudius II Gothicus, Quintillus quickly assumed the purple when his brother died of the plague in September, 270 AD. Quintillus’ accession seems to have been widely accepted at first, as every imperial mint struck coins for him. But his support melted away almost immediately when the formidable general Aurelian made his own bid for the throne, claiming he was Claudius’ intended successor. Faced with massive defections, Quintillus asked a doctor to open his veins after a reign of only one or two months, sparing the Empire a needless civil war.



84.



85.



84. Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus. Antoninianus (3.85 gm). Rome mint. MAGN VRBICA AVG, diademed bust right, on crescent / VENVS VICTRIX, Venus standing left, holding helmet and sceptre, shield at feet; K(crescent)A. RIC V pt. 2, 343. EF, some silvering remaining.

\$795.

The Historia Augusta asserts Carinus “took nine wives in all, and he put away some even while they were pregnant.” However, Magnia Urbica is the only wife attested on coins of the period, and the supposed nine wives of Carinus are probably the invention of the propaganda machine of his victorious rival, Diocletian.

85. Numerian. 283-284 AD. Antoninianus (3.46 gm). Lugdunum mint. IMP NVMERIANVS AVG, radiate bust left, with spear and shield ornamented with facing Gorgon / PAX AVGG, Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre; B. RIC V pt. 2, 395. Nice EF, dark brown patina with underlying silvering. (See enlargement page 4)

\$375.



86.



87.



88.



89.

86. Constantius I, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. AR Argenteus (3.25 gm). Cyzicus mint. CONSTANTINVS CAESAR, laureate head right / PROVIDENTIA AVGG, four tetrarchs sacrificing before camp-gate; CM below. RIC VI 4; RSC 242c. FDC. (See enlargement page 4) \$1,750.

87. Galerius, as Caesar. 294 AD. AR Argenteus (3.22 gm). MAXIMIA-NVS CAES, laureate head right / VICTORI-A SARMAT, four tetrarchs sacrificing before gate. RIC VI 38b; RSC 208a. EF, nice iridescent toning. \$895.

88. Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius. Struck 309-310 AD. Æ Follis (6.88 gm). Heraclea Mint. GAL VAL-ERIA AVG, diademed bust right / VENERI V-ICTRICI, Venus standing facing, head left, holding apple, HTD below. RIC VI 43. EF, black patina. \$225.

Galeria Valeria's story reads like an operatic tragedy. The daughter of Diocletian, she secretly became a Christian under the influence of her mother, Prisca. To strengthen the bonds of the Tetrarchy, her father married her off to his heir apparent, the Caesar Galerius, who was rabidly anti-Christian and goaded his senior Emperor into launching the Great Persecution in 303 AD. Galeria and her mother avoided detection as Christians by performing sacrifices to her father's genius, but they must have lived in perpetual terror as martyrs fell all around them. In 305, Diocletian abdicated and Galerius assumed of the Purple, along with his co-Augustus Constantius I and two new Caesars, Severus II and Maximinus II Daza. But this "Second Tetrarchy" collapsed almost immediately, leading to political chaos throughout the Empire. In 311, Galerius became seriously ill and repealed the edict of persecution in return for the Christians' praying for his recovery; he died in agony shortly thereafter. Galeria became a pawn in a high-stakes game of power politics. She refused the new Emperor Licinius' offer of marriage, fleeing to Daza for protection. Another anti-Christian in Galerius' mold, Daza in turn pressed her to marry him; again she refused, and was exiled from court. From retirement, Diocletian begged Daza to allow her to settle down with him at his estate in Spoleto, but his plea was ignored. When Licinius defeated Daza, she again fell into Licinius' hands. Infuriated by her earlier refusal to marry him, he cruelly beheaded her.

89. Constantine I The Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis (4.24 gm). Treveri mint. IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG, laureate, cuirassed bust right / SOL INVICTO COMITI, radiate, draped bust of Sol right. RIC VI 886. Good VF, black patina, flan crack. \$135.

Early in his career, Constantine appears to have been a devotee of Sol Invictus, the sun god, also known as Apollo Helios. Shortly after his elevation as Caesar, he reportedly experienced a vision in which Apollo handed him three laurel wreaths, indicating thirty years of rule. Sol plays a prominent role on Constantine's early coinage, only to be phased out a few years after he experienced an altogether different vision before the battle of Milvian Bridge.



90.



91.

90. Divus Romulus, son of Maxentius. Died 309 AD. Æ Follis (6.39 gm). Struck circa 310/1 AD. Rome mint. DIVO ROMVLO NVBIS CONS, bare head right / AETERNAE MEMORIAE, domed shrine with doors ajar, surmounted by eagle; RPB. RIC VI 257. Good VF. \$495.

91. Crispus, Caesar. 317-326 AD. Æ Follis (2.64 gm). Struck 319 AD. Thessalonica mint. D N FLA IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRT EXERC, Sol standing above stellate "camp plan"; •TSE below. RIC VII 69. Good VF, nice black patina. Extremely rare in this grade! \$695.

The true meaning of this reverse type has never been fully deciphered, the latest theory being that the X shaped pattern represents Constantine's vision before the battle of the Milvian bridge. This has been called unlikely, since the type is known on coins of Licinius, a pagan and at times Constantine's enemy. However, the traditional interpretation that the patterns represent the plan of a Roman military camp is equally unlikely, since it resembles not at all the excavated remains of any Roman fortress or camp. A clue may be found in the appearance of Sol at the center of the pattern, perhaps rendering Constantine's pre-Milvian Bridge vision of a giant chi-rho or cross pattern in the sky in Pagan terms comprehensible to most Romans. The legend VIRT[us] EXERC[itus]—"The Valor of the Armies"—may be an attempt to tie the vision to the largely military cult of Mithras, an Eastern solar deity associated with Apollo and Sol.



AV 92.



93.

92. Constantius II. 337-361 AD. AV Solidus (4.40 gm). Struck 351-355 AD. Nicomedia mint. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG, pearl diademed, helmeted and cuirassed facing bust, holding spear and shield decorated with Emperor on horseback / GLORIA REI-PVBLICAE, Roma seated facing and Constantinopolis seated left with foot on prow, both supporting shield inscribed VOT/XXX/MVLT/XXXX in four lines; SMNS. RIC VIII 74. Good VF. An attractive and artistic portrait of Constantius. \$1,350.

93. Julian II. 361-363 AD. Æ Double Maiorina (8.36 gm). Constantinople mint. D N FL CL IVLI-ANVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB, bull standing right, two stars above; (branch)CONSPA(branch). RIC VIII 164; LRBC—. EF, nice light green patina. \$395.



94.



AV 95.



96.



94. Procopius. 365-366 AD. Æ 19mm (3.43 gm). Heraclea mint. D N PROCOPIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left / REPARATIO FEL TEMP, Procopius in armor standing facing, head left, holding labarum and shield, SMHA. RIC IX 7.5. Good VF, dark green patina. \$495.

Procopius, a distant kinsman of the Emperor Julian II by marriage, led one of Julian's armies during the disastrous Persian expedition of 363. He later claimed to have been named as successor by Julian on his deathbed, but when Valens was made Emperor of the East by his brother Valentinian I, Procopius went into hiding. He emerged some months later in Constantinople (September 28, 365), where he was acclaimed as Emperor by the local garrison, who had become alienated by Valens' stinginess. After a few successes, Procopius met defeat and death in battle against loyalist forces on May 27, 366. He was the last Emperor to plausibly claim a connection to Constantine I the Great.

95. Valentinian II. 375-392 AD. AV Solidus (4.46 gm). Struck 376/7 AD. Treveri mint. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR-IA AVGG, two emperors seated facing, holding globe between them, Victory above; TROBS. RIC IX 39e; Depeyrot 45/3. Good EF, lustrous fields. \$1,650.

96. Arcadius. 383-408 AD. Æ 13mm (1.61 gm). Cyzicus mint. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Victory advancing left, captive seated on ground to right; (christogram)/SMKT. RIC IX 26c. Good VF. \$135.

ROMAN PROVINCIAL



97.



97. GAUL, Nemausus. Augustus and Agrippa. Circa 16-10 BC. Æ As (8.89 gm). IMP DIVI F, heads of Agrippa (left, wearing mural crown) and Augustus (right, bare) back-to back / COL NEM, crocodile chained to palm tree. RPC 523; RIC I 158. VF, choice jade-green patina. \$495.



98. MACEDON, Philippi. Tiberius. 14-37 AD. Æ 17mm (3.55 gm). Bare head right / Tiberius and founder behind ox team right. RPC 1657. Good VF, green patina. \$165.

The reverse of this coin depicts a foundation scene, in which a city founder (in this case accompanied by the emperor or as co-founder) plows a furrow to mark the city's boundaries.

99. THRACE, Anchialus. Sabinia Tranquillina, wife of Gordian III. 241-244 AD. Æ 16mm (2.81 gm). Diademed and draped bust right / Dolphin leaping right. Pick 689 var. Good VF, dark brown patina. (See enlargement on back cover) \$225.

100. Hadrianopolis. Gordian III. 238-244 AD. Æ 26mm (9.63 gm). Laureate bust right / Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. SNG Tübingen 872. Choice EF, superb deep green patina. \$225.



101. PONTUS, Amasia. Commodus. 177-192 AD. Æ 33mm (25.25 gm). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae. Waddington 37. Good VF, choice green patina. \$565.

102. IONIA, Ephesos. Diadumenian. 217-218 AD. Æ 17mm (3.66 gm). Bare-headed bust right / Wild boar running right, transfixes by spear. Lindgren-Kovacs 469 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 441 var. Good VF, green and red patina. \$225.

103. SYRIA, Emesa. Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus. AR Tetradrachm (10.25 gm). IOYΛIA [ΔOMNA] OYCTA, draped bust right / ΔEMAPX ΕΞ ΟΥCΙΑC, Eagle standing facing, head left; bust of Sol left below. Bellinger 62, 183. Toned VF. Rare. \$495.



104.



105.



104. PHOENICIA, Tyre. Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Tetradrachm (15.39 gm). ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC NEP TPAIA-NOC CEB IEPM, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / ΔΗΜΑΡC ΕΞ ΥΠΙΑΤ Β, eagle standing right, head left with wreath in beak, on palm. Wruck 140 (Antioch). EF. \$895.

This type is commonly misattributed to Antioch.

105. EGYPT, Alexandria. Hadrian. Year 10 (125/6 AD). Billon Tetradrachm (13.29 gm). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Draped bust of Nike right. Köln 909 (same obverse die as 910); Dattari 1407. EF, sharp strike on a broad flan, some red and green deposits on reverse. (See enlargement page 4) \$595.

BYZANTINE



106.



106. Anastasius I. 491-518 AD. Æ Follis (18.38 gm). Constantinople mint, after 512 AD. DN ANASTASIVS PP AVG, diademed and draped bust right / Large M, cross above, star to either side; A/CON. DOC I 23; SB 19. Good VF, green patina. \$330.

Anastasius, who revolutionized the Roman monetary system with his coinage reform of 498 AD, made another major change circa 512, when he introduced the large-module follis of 16-20 grams weight and approximately 35mm in diameter. Like its smaller predecessor, the large-module follis was valued at 40 small bronze nummi and clearly marked on the reverse with the Greek numeral M—40. It was also valued at 1/180th of a gold solidus and 1/15th of a silver miliarensis. It was the largest, most impressive Roman bronze coin to be issued since the sestertius of four centuries earlier, and must have been a major step in restoring confidence in the East Roman economy.



107.

107. Justinian I. 527-565 AD. Æ Follis (20.47 gm). Struck year 19 (=545/6 AD). Nikomedia mint. DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVG, helmeted facing bust, holding globus cruciger; cross in right field / Large M, cross above; A/NIKO. DOC I 125a; SB 201. Good VF, green patina.

\$165.



108.



AV 109.



108. Tiberius II. 579-582 AD. Æ Follis (12.61 gm). Struck year 7 (=580/1 AD). Constantinople mint. DN TIB CONSTANT PP A, crowned bust in consular robes, holding mappa and eagle-tipped sceptre / Large M, cross above; CONA. DOC I 13a; SB 430. VF.

\$135.

109. Maurice Tiberius. 582-602 AD. AV Solidus (4.36 gm). Struck 582/3 AD. Constantinople mint. DN TibER M AVRIC PP AV, crowned bust facing / VICTORIA AVGG, Angel holding P-headed cross; B/CONOB. DOC I 3; SB 476. Choice EF. Scarce one-year type! \$975.



110.



111.



110. Maurice Tiberius. Æ Follis (13.83 gm). Struck year 8 (=589/90 AD). Antioch mint. DM CONSTAN PP AVG, crowned bust facing, holding mappa and eagle-tipped sceptre / Large M, cross above; THEUP'. SB 533. Good VF, nice brown patina.

\$165.

111. Basil I and Constantine. 868-879 AD. AR Miliaresion (2.59 gm). IHSUS XRISTUS NICA, cross potent on three steps, globe below / +BASILIOS CE/CONSTAN/TINU PISTV/bASILIS/ROMEO' in four lines. DOC III 7; SB 1708. Toned EF. Attractive! \$325.

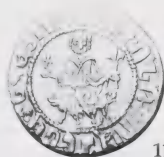


AV 112.

112. Isaac I Comnenos. 1057-1059 AD. AV Histamenon Nomisma (4.37 gm). Full figure of Christ enthroned facing, nimbate, holding gospels, hand extended / Isaac standing facing in armor, holding drawn sword. DOC III 2; SB 1843. EF, scarce. \$795.

A successful General, Isaac Comnenos usurped the throne in hopes of reversing the slide in Byzantine fortunes and restoring the strength of the armed forces. His coins depict him in an unabashedly militant pose, brandishing a sword. Very early, he attempted to appropriate church funds for the military, which brought him into conflict with the Patriarch Michael Cerularius. Isaac arrested and tried the Patriarch on trumped-up charges, but the populace became so incensed Isaac was forced to abdicate and end his days as a Studite monk.

WORLD



113.



114.



113. ARMENIA, Roupenid. Levon I. 1198-1219. AR Double Tram (5.35 gm). Levon seated on lion throne / Crowned lion left with patriarchal cross; cinquefoil to left. AC 269; Bedoukian 23. EF. \$255.

114. BOSNIA, Stephen Tomasevich. 1461-1463. AR Gros (0.91 gm). + STEFAN DRACL, crowned helmet, coat of arms / S GREGORI PAPE, St. Gregory standing. Rengjeo 1133. Toned, good VF. \$265.

CRUSADER



115.



115. CYPRUS. Peter I. 1359-1369. AR Gros (4.59 gm). King enthroned facing holding orb and sword / Crusader cross, small crosses in angles. CCS 82; Metcalf Cyprus pl. 35, 2. Toned EF. Exceptional strike for issue. \$575.



116.



117.



118.



116. RHODES. Knights of Saint John. Helion of Villeneuve. 1319-1346. AR Asper (1.86 gm). Grandmaster kneeling before cross / Floriated cross. Metcalf 1189. FDC. Extremely rare in this grade! (See enlargement on back cover) \$695.

117. TRIPOLI. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Gros (4.17 gm). SEPTIMVS : BOEMVNDVS : COMES, cross pattée in tressure / CIVITAS : TRIPOLIS : SVRIE, castle gate. Metcalf 498; CCS 26. Toned EF, unusually nice. \$225.

118. FRANCE. Philip IV, le Bel. 1285-1314. AR Maille tierce à l'o rond (1.34 gm). Struck 1306. +PHILIPPVS REX, cross; +BNDICTVS SIT ... around outer edge / +TVRONVS CIVIS, castle with a border of fleur-de-lis. Duplessey 219; Ciani 211. Toned EF. \$225.

Philip was known as Le Bel on account of his good looks. He was also known as "le faux-monnaieur" because of the debasement which occurred during his reign. This latter appellation was applied somewhat unfairly as the debasements he imposed were to some extent forced upon him by changing values of metals in the international market. In 1295 the price of silver soared when war broke out between France, England and Flanders, which resulted in coins being struck in base metal (known as black coinage). The scarcity of silver and gold forced the government to impose striking restrictions on the feudal barons, which forbade them from striking silver or gold coins. The wars ended in 1305 and stability slowly returned in France. The Maille Tierce was one of a new series of coins introduced at this time.



119.



120.



119. John II the Good. 1350-1364. AR Gros blanc aux fleurs de lis (4.15 gm). +IOHES-DEI- GRA, cross fourchée, four crowns / +BNDICTV:SIT:ROME etc. in outside circle, +FRANCORVM*REX around inside, seven fleurs-de-lis within circle; thirteen more around. Duplessy 312; Ciani 425. Toned Good VF. Rare! \$975.

120. Metz. Thierry de Boppart. 1363-1384. AR Gros (3.32 gm). THEODC EPS METE, bishop standing facing, holding crook, hand raised in benediction / BNEDICTV etc. in outside legend, GROSVS METES interior around cross pattée. Boudeau 1641; Saurma 1881/913. Toned EF, pleasing light iridescence in fields. \$395.



121.



122.



123.



121. GERMANY, Trier. Kuno II von Flakenstein. 1362-1388. AR Englisch / Sterling (1.17 gm). Coblenz mint. CVNO AREP REB TREVER, Bishop facing holding cross and key / MONETA COBELVENC, long cross. Saurma 2567 / 1314. Toned VF. Scarce. \$165.

The reverse design was adapted from the long cross pennies of Edward I of England.

122. ITALY, Lucca. Otto IV. Circa early 13th Century. AR Grosso (1.70 gm). S. VVLP DG LUCA, face of Saint within circle / OTTO REX, Otto's monogram. CNI XI pg. 73, 1ff. Biaggi 1062. Toned EF. \$495.

123. Papal States. John XXII. 1316-1334. AR Gros Tournoise (3.91 gm). Pont de Sorgues mint. IONES PAPA : XXII COMES : VENASINI, Pope enthroned facing, holding cross / + AGIM : TIBI : GRA : OMNIPOTENS DEVS, floreate cross. Muntoni I pg. 26, 7; Berman 176. Toned, good VF. \$875.



124.



125.



127.



124. Sardinia. Alfonso IV of Aragon. 1327-1336. AR Alfonsino (3.09 gm). +ALFONSVS SARDIN REX, arms of Aragon / FORTITVDO ET LAVS DOMINVS, cross pattée with rosettes in quadrangles in tressure. Biaggi 2990. Toned VF. \$595.

125. Urbino. Guibaldo II. 1538-1574. AR Armellino or Volpetta (1.13 gm). GVI BALDVS II VRBANI DVX IIII, weasel right, P below / St. George slaying the dragon. CNI XIII pg. 537, 147. Toned, good VF. \$365.

127. LOWLANDS, Brabant. Jean III The Triumphant. 1312-1355. AR Gros (3.06 gm). +S:PETRVS : LO..VANIENCIS, St. Peter holding book; keys and arms below / I. DVX : LOT : BRA : LEB : ET : ARCIO, cross fleuronée. VF. \$495.



128.

128. SPAIN, Castile. Enrique II. 1369-1379. AR Real (3.48 gm). Crowned monogram / Arms of Castile and Leon in double quadrilobe. C&C 1298. Toned, near EF. \$395.

BRITISH



129.



130.



131.



132.

129. CELTIC. Armorican. 1st Century BC. Billon Stater (7.22 gm). Head right, anchor shaped nose / Horse right, boar below. Seaby 16. \$145.

130. The Atrebates and Regni. Verica. Circa 10-40 AD. AR Minim (0.30 gm). COMM IF, bare head right / VE-R-I[C-A], winged sphinx seated right. Van Arsdell—; BMC 1587; Seaby 163. Toned EF. Very Rare. (See enlargement page 4) \$695.

131. SAXON. Mercia. Offa. 757-796. AR Penny (1.12 gm). Canterbury mint. Eoba, moneyer. Struck circa 765-792. .O. F Rx M in the angles of a beaded cross pattée, central beaded circle containing cross / E O B A in the angles of a Celtic cross, central circle containing a cross with pellets in the angles. SCBI Mack 550 (this coin); Blunt 11; North 261; Seaby 904. Toned EF. Extremely rare! \$2,750.

Ex Lockett 3573; Mack Collection.

The reign of Offa is numismatically notable for a number of reasons. The most important of these is Offa's imitation of the Frankish denier. This created a model that was eventually adopted all over England. The variety and beauty of his coinage far surpasses anything being produced in contemporary continental Europe.

132. Burgred. 852-874. AR Penny (1.27 gm). Early phase. +BVRGRED REX M, bust right / MON/+DVDA/ETA in three lines. North 425; Seaby 940. Toned, good VF. \$695.

Ex Lockett Collection.



133.



135.



134.

133. East Anglia. Eadmund. 855-869. AR Penny (1.30 gm). +EADMVND REX AN, cross with crescents in angles / EDELVVLF+MON, cross with pellets in angles. North 458; Seaby 955. Good VF. \$1,250.

134. DANELAW. Vikings of York. Circa 905-910. AR Penny (1.02 gm). St. Peter Coinage, Phase I. SCPE/TRIP in two lines, pellets and crosses / +EBORACI, cross pattée within inner circle. North 551; Seaby 1006. Toned, good VF. Rare. \$1,600.

135. WESSEX. Aethelred I. 865/6-871. AR Penny (0.99 gm). Lunette issue. Biarnmod, moneyer. +AEDELRED REX, bust right, breaking inner circle / DMON / +BIARNMO / ETA in three lines between two unbroken lunettes. North 622; Seaby 1055. Toned, good VF, minor edge chips. Rare. (See enlargement page 4) \$2,200.



136.



137.

136. Alfred the Great. 871-899. AR Penny (1.45 gm). Canterbury mint. Diarwald, moneyer. +ELFRED REX DORO, cross pattée within inner circle / DIARV/ALD MO in two lines, pellets. North 638; Seaby 1069. Toned, near EF. Rare. \$1,650.

Ex Ridgemount Collection (Spink Auction 69, 20 April, 1989), lot 55.

137. Harold I. 1035-1040. AR Penny (0.91 gm). Jewel cross type, struck 1036. Dover mint. Boga, moneyer. HARO-LD REX, Diademed bust left / +BOGA ON DOFRAIN (Dover), jeweled cross. Seaby 1163. Good VF. Rare. \$975.

Harold was the illegitimate son of Cnut and Ælgiifu of Northampton. He was elected regent due to the absence of the legitimate heir, King Harthacnut of Denmark. In 1037, while Harthacnut was still occupied with matters in Denmark, he took the throne.



138.



139.

138. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066 AD. AR Sovereign/Eagles Penny (1.32 gm). Wulfric on Hastings mint. EADWARD REX ANGL, figure of king enthroned facing, holding orb, scepter / WLOFRIC ON HASTI, cross, eagles in angles. North 827; Seaby 1181. Toned nice VF, scarce and popular mint. \$595.

139. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (1.04 gm). Hastings mint. +EDVER D REX:, bust left, holding sceptre / +BRID ON HESTINPO:, expanding cross; annulet. North 820; Seaby 1176. Toned EF, scarce and popular mint. \$675.

Ex King Collection (Glendining, October 1985), lot 67.



140.



141.



142.



143.

140. Harold II. 1066. AR Penny (1.29 gm). Winchester mint. Anderbode, moneyer. +HAROLD REX ANGL, crowned bust left with sceptre / +ANDERBODE ON PII, PAX across field. SCBI Hunterian and Coats 1217 (same dies); North 836; Seaby 1186. Toned, good VF, reverse slightly double-struck. (See enlargement page 4) \$2,400.

141. NORMAN. William I, the Conqueror. 1066-1087. AR Penny (1.36 gm). Canterbury mint. PAXS type, struck 1083-1086? Crowned bust facing, holding cross / +PINEDI ON CNTLI, P-A-X-S in circles in quadrangles of cross pattée. North 848; Seaby 1257. Toned, good VF. \$465.

142. Henry I. 1100-1135. AR Penny (0.87 gm). Sudbery mint. Type I, annulet issue. H-ENRI REX, crowned bust facing / +PVLFRIC ON SVD (Sudbury), cross fleury. Seaby 1263. VF. Very rare! \$1,750.

143. HOUSE OF LANCASTER. Anglo-Gallic issue for Henry VI. 1422-1453. AR Petit Blanc (1.30 gm). Rouen mint. hENRICVS REX, arms of England and France / SIT NOME DNI BEHEDICTV, latin cross h/R; , mm: leopard. Elias 297. Toned, nice VF. Rare! \$475.



144.



145.



146.



144. HOUSE OF YORK. Edward IV. Second reign, 1471-1483. AV Angel (5.16 gm). London mint. Saint George slaying dragon / Cross, coat of arms in galley sailing on waves, E to left of cross; mm: rose. Seaby 2091. Nice VF, old toning. \$1,200.

145. HOUSE OF TUDOR. Edward VI. 1547-1553. AR Shilling (6.12 gm). Fine silver issue. EDWARD:VI:D:ENGL:FRA:Z:HB:REX, crowned bust facing three-quarter left; rose left, XII right / POSVI DEV ADIVTOR E:MEV:, arms; mm: tun. North 1937; Seaby 2482. Toned, good VF, unusually nice for these, pleasing portrait. \$795.

146. HOUSE OF STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Shilling (6.12 gm). Fourth issue, 6th bust. Crowned bust left, XII behind; mm: D in circle / Cross over coats of arms. Cf. Brooker 539/540 (same reverse die/same obverse die); Seaby 2793. Toned, nice VF. \$225.



147.



147. 1643. AR Pound (115.07 gm). Oxford mint. Shrewsbury horseman left, trampling on arms and cannon, plume in right field / Declaration, three plumes and XX above, 1643 below; seven pellets in legend. Brooker 863A; North 2398; Seaby 2940. Toned, near VF and impressive. \$2,750.

Ex John Jordan Collection.

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